

FEBRUARY

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1845.

Whole No. 424.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines charged as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular sections charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be charged on all accounts from the time they are due until paid.
Advertisements running in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until voided and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$2 00, invariably in advance.
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OR BUSINESS.

New-Year's Gift.

J. C. BAIRD & Co.
THANKFUL for former patronage, request payment of all notes and acc'ts now due, as they are ready of cash.
They now offer their **FIXED STOCK OF GOODS**
the most of which are **Fresh and Fashionable**, at very reduced prices for cash—comprising with the low price of cotton. Please call and examine.
January 1, 1845.—4t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE MOST VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.
Agreeable to quality, in the Country.

In pursuance to an order of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on

Monday, April 13,

a certain TRACT OF LAND, containing 480 Acres; being situated about two miles north of the Town of Jacksonville. The east half of the east half of Section 14, Township 14, Range 8; the south-west quarter of Section 36, Township 13, Range 8; also the south-east quarter of the same Township, and Range 8 East—all in the Coosa Land District.

The above describing Land will be offered as the Property of Benjamin Hollingsworth, deceased.

Persons wishing to purchase a home in one of the most healthy regions of Alabama, will do well to attend.

The place is well known as the

Walnut Spring Farm.

Only two miles and a quarter from Jacksonville, on the main road from East Tennessee, the upper part of Georgia, South and North Carolina, to South Alabama.

One of the largest and best SPRINGS in the State—the stream being sufficient to turn a Cotton Gin, within 200 yards of the fountain; about 110 acres of open land, under a good fence; and in a fine state of cultivation; and at least 350 of the 480 acres is of the first quality of Cotton and Wheat land—and the whole amount of the Tract is susceptible of being put in cultivation. Timber—Pine, Oak and Hickory—in abundance.

There is a good, comfortable DWELLING on the Premises, together with Out-houses, Stables, and Corn Crib; a good Cotton Gin and Screw, nearly new; a School House, a good roomy building, in about 500 yards of the Dwelling.

Terms of Sale—One-quarter, cash; the balance on one and two years, with interest from date—note and good security.

All Persons desirous of obtaining a Residence in this part of Alabama, will do well to attend the sale.

JOICY HOLLINGSWORTH,
Executrix.

Some other property will probably be sold on the day of the sale.
January 29 11t

E. T. SMITH & S. F. RICE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
HAVE formed a copartnership and will attend promptly, to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of Law and Chancery in the county of Benton.

NEW FIRM.

Hudson, Terry, & Wyly.
HAVING formed a copartnership in the mercantile business, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally; that they have now, and will continue to keep at the old stand of S. P. Hudson Co. an extensive assortment of

GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased by an experienced purchaser, at the very lowest prices we feel confident that we can please all who may favor us with a call in goods, and prices.

S. P. HUDSON,
W. M. L. TERRY,
B. C. WYLY.

January 1st 1845.—4t.

LOOK OUT.

WE must have money, and would prefer it without running our customers to COST.

YOUNG & NISBET.

Jan. 8, 1845.—3t.

WM. L. CAIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.

HAVING removed from Cedar Bluff to Centre, (the new county site), renders his professional services, & will practice in all the courts of Talladega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb & Jackson counties; also the Dist. Court at Huntsville, Ala. and the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa.
Jan. 27 1845.
Address, post-off. at Cedar Bluff or Cherokee C. H.

VALUABLE

Steam Mills, &c.

Town Lots & other property FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, at Huntsville, made at the term thereof begun and held on the fourth Monday in November, 1844. In the cause therein depending between Septimus D. Cabanis, general Assignee in Bankruptcy, of the said District, as complainant, and Joel Thorp, his wife, Elizabeth H. Thorp, and Pauline Miedzielski, as defendants. I will sell to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, for cash, at Cedar Bluff, in Cherokee County, State of Alabama, on **Thursday the 20th day of February** next, all the right, title and interest of all and each of the aforesaid parties to said suit in and to the following described property, viz: Fractional Lot No. 1, lying in said Town of Cedar Bluff, immediately on the bank of the Coosa River, with the splendid Milling Establishment, situated thereon.—This establishment is one of the most complete and valuable in the southern country, consisting of a Saw Mill with two Saws, a Flouring and Grist Mill, with four pair of stones, a Smut Mill, and all the machinery and fixtures necessary to the complete and successful operation of such an establishment. The machinery is propelled by a Steam Engine of first rate quality.

The title to said Lot is in the Government of the United States, the Commissioners or said country, not having as yet entered the Land upon which said town is built, as was contemplated when the Lots were sold, and as they were authorized to do by act of Congress; but if they should be any difficulty in perfecting title, the purchaser can remove the machinery, which is of great value—the original cost of it having been about \$29,000. The present location of the mill is very convenient for the lumber trade.

Also a lot of Tools belonging to said establishment.

Also three Improved Lots in said Town, known as Lots No. 121, 114 and 115, and two other Lots in said town, the numbers of which are unknown, one of them being improved and the other unimproved.—Wagon, Carry-Log, Cart, Horse, bridle and saddle, a spy glass, a valuable Lot of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, one Negro Woman named Polly, about forty-two years of age; about Ninety Volumes of Books; a valuable lot of clothes in auction, consisting of Notes, Accounts and Judgments, stock to the amount of \$20,000 in the Fairfield County Turnpike company, Connecticut.

Also an undivided half interest in three Lots of Land, in Muscogee County, Ga., John S. Allen being the joint owner.

S. D. CABANISS,
General Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama.
December 20, 1844.

Laws of Alabama.

AN ACT
TO REGULATE THE CHANCERY COURTS FOR BENTON AND TALLADEGA COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Chancellor of the Northern Division of the State of Alabama, to hold a Chancery Court in and for Benton County, on the third Monday in February, in each and every year; and a Chancery Court in and for the County of Talladega, on the fourth Monday of February, in each and every year; in addition to the Courts now provided for in the said counties: And each of the counties aforesaid, may continue in session one week. Provided, That all process which has been or may be made returnable to a Court to be held at Talladega, on the third Monday in February next, shall be made returnable to the Term of said Court fixed by this Act, to be held on the fourth Monday of February.

A. B. MOORE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATHL. TERRY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, 27th January, 1845.
BEN. FITZPATRICK.

Old Winter.

BY MISS C. M. EDWARDS.

The following lines were presented by Miss S. to a company of singers who called themselves the Orphean Family:

"You're welcome, Old Winter!" the rich man cries,
With a haughty and proud content,
As round his carpeted halls his eyes
With a meaning glance are sent:
For the fire burns bright, and the easements tall,
Are curtained with drapery rare—
The winds may howl and the snows may fall,
But what doth the rich man care?

"You're welcome, Old Winter!" the gay lad cries,
As he plunges into the snow;
Or o'er the ice-bound streamlet flies,
Like a shaft from the twanging bow,
For garments warm are about his form,
And his sport is rich and rare;
Old Winter may bluster and rave and storm,
But what doth the rich man care?

"Oh! Winter is dreary!" the poor man cries,
As he wanders along the street,
While the snow in his frozen visage flies
And hounds his unclad feet:
"Oh! Winter is dreary!" But there's none to hear
The plea of the poor and old;
Strait on goes the crowd, with unrelenting ear—
Who cares if the beggar is cold?

"Alas, it is Winter! And we are me!"
The widow exclaims, and clasps
The shivering orphans around her knees,
In a wild and piteous grasp:
Through the frosty pane on the fire-branded way,
A laughing crowd she sees,
And merrily giggle the school-bell girls,
While the widow and orphans freeze!

Ay! Winter is dreary! Oh, ye rich never smile
At my simple and humble Muse,
Nor the tale of the poor man's woes revile,
Nor a helping hand refuse:
For Heaven has blessed you with stores of gold,
And how should your thanks appear,
But by shielding the poor from hunger and cold,
And making their lives less drear?

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRICK OF A GERMAN STUDENT.

Rolf, having no remittance from home, and being in want of a good dinner sauntered about the market-place of the town in which he resided. The busy throng had dispersed. A few stragglers only remained, who, with hungry eyes, were viewing the tempting morsels. A sudden thought struck Rolf. He boldly advanced, and, taking one of the people aside, whispered to him that he was sent at that quiet hour by the celebrated Dr. Addebrain, to purchase the tail and the hind hoof of an ox, as that learned physician had discovered, by calculating these substances with the back bone of an ass, he might obtain a powder which would be an infallible cure for the gout, palsy, pestilence, in short, a complete panacea. Before taking out a patent for this wonderful discovery, the doctor wished to make a final experiment, and for that purpose had sent him to purchase the necessary articles. As the butcher was well aware that a gout-extirpating powder would be in great demand, he was overjoyed at the news and handled the before-despised hoofs as if they were shod with gold, and studded with nails of silver. He lugged out the whole assortment of tails, and entreated Rolf to take his choice.

With a countenance of inexpressible gravity, Rolf examined and criticised them, and at length chose one of a jet-black hue, with hoofs to suit. The rejected tails were laid carefully aside; Rolf's offered payment was declined; and the butcher, slipping a dollar into his hand, begged his interest with Dr. Addebrain. Rolf gave him a patronizing nod; and, having packed his purchase, he took it up, drew his cloak over it, and walked deliberately away.

Sounds of mirth and revelry were still heard in the inn of the Golden Eagle, when Rolf knocked loudly at the door, and the noise brought out the portly landlord and some of his satellites. The noble bearing of the student, his free and manly air, impressed his host with the conviction that this new guest was one of Fortune's favored sons, and already in imagination he fingered the ducats which he hoped would soon be transferred from the stranger's pocket into his own. Snatching up two wax candles, he stepped with officious zeal before the youth, and ushering him into a handsome apartment, offered to disencumber him of his cloak. Rolf waved him off with a haughty air, and, in a deep and solemn tone, pronounced the word, supper.

The obsequious landlord disappeared, and soon after returned, bearing a lordly dish of smoking viands, and followed by two doxies loaded with other delicacies. While the servants arranged the repast, Rolf patting his dog, bestowing on him one or two muttered monosyllables of notice; and when all was announced to be ready, he placed himself at table, waved his hand, and said, sternly, "Begone!" Boniface looked at the servants, and the servants at him; but there could be no disputing with one who seemed accustomed to command, and without loss of time they all retired.

As soon as the room was cleared, Rolf directed his attention to the repast, to which he did ample justice; he then gaily quaffed the generous wine, and finished this first act of the farce with smoking a cigar. At the first sound of the bell the obedient landlord started into the room. Rolf gave a long loud yawn, which was enough for the observant Boniface, who, taking up a pair of candles, marshalled his silent guest into a commodious bed-chamber. Rolf flung himself carelessly on a couch, without no-

ticing that the useful personage called Boots stood ready to receive his commands. As his silent humor was by this time well known through the whole house, when he threw out a leg, Boots thought it a signal for him to do his duty, and so anxious was he to show his zeal, that Rolf's foot was half off before he seemed to know anything of the matter. The moment, however, he was aware of the transaction, he gave the man such a hearty cuff as sent him reeling to the other side of the room, and a single stamp of his foot cleared it of all intruders. Having fastened the door, he indulged himself in an extravagant fit of laughter. Loud and long were the peals, which, contrasting so strangely with his previous taciturnity, froze the blood of every man, woman and child, within the precincts of the Golden Eagle.

Rolf then went to bed, and slept soundly till a late hour, when he arose and equipped himself for the second act of the farce. Having unfastened the door, he jumped again into bed, and rang the bell violently. When a servant entered the room, Rolf threw one leg out of bed, and called out, "Breakfast." As soon as the appalling sight met his eyes, the horror-struck domestics rushed down stairs, nor paused till he found himself in the kitchen, the door of which he bolted behind him. "What, in the name of wonder," exclaimed the landlady, "is the meaning of this uproar? You come tumbling down in here as if Number-Nip were at your heels."

"Talk not of heels?" ejaculated the servant: "I say he has hoofs!"
"Who has hoofs, blockhead?" demanded the enraged landlady. "Hast thou been at the bottle already, sot? I must beat this evil practice out of you—a drunkard neglects everything. Up, booby, and see what the strange gentleman wants—don't you hear how furiously he is ringing? No one rings in the Golden Eagle in that manner without paying for it."

"I will not hold converse with the enemy," said the terrified domestic.

"Dolt! fool! you shall be well punished for this freak. Go up instantly," she bawled to another servant, "and ask what the gentleman wants." The man obeyed; but by this time Rolf and both legs hanging out of the bed, and his dog growled from beneath it. The servant ran back, yelling with affright. "I think you are all possessed this morning; such conduct is enough to drive a woman to distraction. Call in my husband."

laid before him. It might well have discomposed the equanimity of any host in the city to find a pair of unseemly hoofs in his very best bed; and accordingly, his disapprobation showed itself in his bristling hair, pale cheek, and chattering teeth. "Heaven grant me patience!" exclaimed the wife. "Are you also frightened by a bug-bear? Go up this moment, or—"

"I am going, my love; I am going, I only wait to change my coat, and put of a better vest, and—"

"Do you hear that, nincompoop?" cried the wife, as another peal rang in their ears. "Off with you this instant, before we are all defenewed with the noise."

"I am going sweetest, but I must have all the servants with me. If our guest is the person I suspect him to be, he has been accustomed to many attendants." Accordingly the whole posse was mustered. Boniface, in the humility of his heart, wished to resign the post of honor; but his troop used such pressing arguments to induce him to be their leader, that it was quite impossible to resist them. He, therefore, stepped slowly on, followed by the three waiters, the hostler, the stable-boy, and the scullion, all holding by each other's coats. The party paused at the back of the door to take breath, and there came another furious peal. They were just on the point of running down stairs, when the hostess thundered out, "What are you about there? Must I come up?" Boniface cast a rueful glance at his followers, which was as much as to say, "That will never do." A general groan attested their apprehension of their weighty arguments, and, driven to despair, the landlord boldly threw open the door.

The stranger had now thrust out of bed not only two hoofs, but a long black tail, which he whisked about in a paroxysm of rage; and had anything been wanting to complete their consternation, it was supplied by Number-Nip, who, counterfeiting the utmost degree of canine vociferation, sprang toward the door. It was too much—the whole troop faced about, and in their flight Boniface fell upon the waiters, they on the hostlers, the hostlers on the stable-boy, who overset the scullion, and they all rolled down stairs, fighting and scuffling who should get first into the kitchen. Three struck in the doorway, but were quickly dislodged by their compeers behind, and they all bolted into the kitchen, and barricaded the door behind them.

Consternation reigned in the inn, from the cellar to the garret. The guests were all ringing to know the cause of the uproar. The landlady railed at the servants, who refused to leave their entrenchment; and Boniface prudently counterfeited a swoon, from which all the kicks and cuffs bestowed on him by his active spouse failed to recall him. At length, snatching up a tray

* A supposed supernatural being, the object of dread in Germany.

and, exclaiming, "Should he be the Devil himself, he shall have his breakfast, if he pays for it," this terragant boldly marched up stairs.

On reaching the apartment, she found her guest seated at table, waiting for breakfast, who, after paying her the compliments of the morning with grave courtesy, motioned her to set down the repast. She obeyed, and in doing so, glanced under the table; but nothing was to be seen there except a pair of very handsome unshod legs. Under pretext of adjusting the window curtains, she made a detour to the rear, but with no better success; and she then walked down stairs, thoroughly persuaded that all those marvellous stories had originated in the effect of ale.

Rolf having finished breakfast, slowly descended the stairs, and at the same moment, the carriage of the proud and rich baroness Liebenstein drove up to the door. Instantly all was bustle within the Golden Eagle. Out rushed the landlady, the waiters and the hostlers; and into the kitchen stepped Rolf, with purse in hand. Boniface stood trembling before him. His proffered payment was timidly rejected; and in a voice almost inaudible from agitation, Boniface begged him to accept his poor entertainment, adding that he considered the honor of his company sufficient compensation. "Nay, nay," quoth Rolf, advancing as the other retreated, "this must not be. At least accept this purse—you know not how much it will oblige me." "Heaven forbid! Tempt me not! Avaunt, I say!" cried the horror-struck landlord. On observing our hero's well-feigned astonishment, dropping on his knees, he added, "Your excellency must excuse me; I am under a vow not to touch money this blessed day." "Nay, then, there is no help for it," said Rolf, with the utmost urbanity; "but henceforth you may rely on my patronage," saying which, he gaily bade good morning and left the house.

The Leveler.

BY HARRY CORNWALL.

The King he reigns on a throne of gold,
Feared round by his right divine;
The Baron he sits in his castle old,
Drinking his ripe red wine:
But below, in his ragged coat,
The Beggar he treads a hungry note,
And the Spinner he spins with a weary thread,
And the Laborer lies down with a aching head.
So the world goes,
So the stream flows;
No maneth a free,
On land and sea,
And maketh the rich like the poor to flee.

The Lady lies down in her warm white lawn,
And dreams of her painted pride;
The Milkmaid sings to the wild-wind down
Sud songs on the cold hill's side;
And the Bishop smiles, as he goes by his side,
On the Scholar who writes and stares by fire;
And the Girl who her nightly needle plies,
Looks out for the source of life, and dies.
So the world goes,
So the stream flows;
Yet there's a Fellow, whom nobody knows,
Who maketh all free,
By land and sea,
And forceth the rich and poor to flee.

Forty-one new prospectuses for railways have been issued in London, which, with roads just begun or applied for, will make 131 new lines, requiring a capital to be expended of £127,020,000.

Miss Jane Porter, the now list, is now more than sixty years old, and still in mourning for her first and only lover, who died when she was about twenty.

A writer in the Mobile Advertiser, urges very earnestly the establishment of cotton factories there, as a means of profitably employing the superabundant slave population.

It is stated in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, that Preserved Fish, of New York, commenced life as an apprentice to a blacksmith, and his next situation was that of a seaman on board of a whaling ship. From being a man-of-war, he rose to be a mate, and finally a commander; and in this hazardous pursuit he amassed the foundation of his fortune.

Decay in the male sex is much more rapid than in the female. In the three years ending June 30, 1840, the total number of deaths among males throughout England and Wales was 418,005, while the deaths among females were only 399,058—giving an excess of male deaths in three years of 18,947.

"Do you like novels," said a Miss Languish to her country lover.

"I can't say for I never saw any—but I am tremendously young 'passions'."

A writer has said that the custom of cold-hearted masters leaving at their death rilling sums to charitable institutions, is an attempt to throw gold-dust in the eyes of Omnipotence.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the valuation of Massachusetts with Maine united, was \$20,000,000. Now the valuation of Massachusetts alone is \$300,000,000—of which the city of Boston owns \$120,000,000.

Mr. J. H. Penningham prophesies that a hundred years from hence, the atmosphere will swarm with aerial locomotives, sailing along like ships of the line.

The House of Bishops, who recently passed sentence on Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, have sold the minutes of their proceedings and the evidence given to a publishing house of that city, for the sum of \$800.

It is with our judgments as with our watches, none go just alike, yet each believes his own.

A French chemist is publishing an account of the most subtle poisons. Punch thinks that the next publication of the sort will be, "Five Minutes Advice to a Young Wife on the Care of an Old Husband; or, The Young Ladies' Ready Poisoner."

What kind of essence is most pleasant to gentlemen posing the question? Why, ACQUIESCENCE, gentle reader.

"I'll jump at that conclusion," as the flea said, when the man made up his mind to catch him.

SHOWS!

During months past, Marion has been almost weekly visited with some kind of an exhibition which commanded 'full houses.' And we verily believe if a famished and hornless cow, curiously spotted, was brought from the Cahawba swamp, tird to a stake in the public square, surrounded with cotton bagging, a keeper with enormous whiskers, swaggering air and foreign look, stationed at the entrance, he would realize several hundred dollars.

To go no further back than the wild animals which visited this place recently, all of which had been seen twenty times by every man, woman and child, whites and blacks, what a crowd! More than a thousand persons squeezed through an aperture of 3, into an area of less than 100 square feet, and gazed at the poor, famished, filthy animals and their beastly exhibitors, with all the eager curiosity felt on seeing a beautiful and 'bran new' sight. After this general collection of 'brutish man and beast,' came a vagabond with a learned dog—and he too, or rather the two dogs, met with no dogish reception; but 'we'll be dogged' if this singular show was not considered a 'taller dog' than the 'hull' collection of animals previously exhibited. Well, what next? Why a fiddler and juggler visits us. He turns turkeys into turkeys, trap balls into trunks, plays the fiddle with the bow in his left hand, and says he has been more admired than Ole Bull at the North, which our people believe, and crowd his audience chamber. After this monstebank leaves and has scarcely passed through the city of Hamburg, on his way to Selma, which, by the way, receives all this trumpery second hand from us, in comes another juggler, ventriloquist, &c., who sticks up flaming handbills and announces himself the real Simon Pure, and his 'illustrious predecessor' an errant impostor! Our citizens immediately take sides with him and crowd his show room just to reward genuine and modest merit, and to see if it is really a fact that they had been previously imposed upon—and thus this man leaves us with several hundred dollars in his pocket—and thoroughly impressed that his female assistant in the art of hocus pocus, who looked and acted like a girl of 14, was really his artless and reputable sister, when the fact turns out that they are man and wife, and have been for years.

have a great show—the genuine, original picture of West's Christ Healing the Sick, and no mistake! The picture was loaned by Queen Victoria to the baboon faced exhibitor, with a bunch of wool under his chin, on purpose to christianize the heathen in this western world, and put a few dimes in the pocket of the loanee. This, however, is, we imagine, a passable copy of West's great picture and really worth seeing; but we protest against the personal appearance, nasal, twang and 'tout ensemble,' of the man who explains the picture. The fellow has memorised a well written explanation, the grammar of which he occasionally mangles; and the pronunciation of many of his words, is absolutely execrable. All this, however, could be endured if the unconscionable fool did not entirely destroy the effect produced by the painting, in his discourse on Father Miller and Brother Hymes, as he calls them, and the approaching destruction of the world. The impudent ass gravely undertook to prove 'philosophically'—yes, 'philosophically' was his word, that the world would certainly be destroyed in 150 years, and perhaps four years allowed to dodge on and to fulfil that part of the prophecy which says 'no man shall know the hour! Kill him! Well, this canting knave had scarcely got out of our corporate limits, before the 'Fat Girl!' made her corporeal appearance—and we really do think that the moderately fat girl and the lean youth, who travel with and show the immoderately fat girl, are as fit and fat subjects for the vagrant act as could be found. The fat girl, however, was visited by many persons—and on Sunday morning, when she was squeezed in a Jersey to take her departure for Selma, the corner at Moore & Childsey's Hotel, from whence the Jar of Fat rolled off, was crowded with a motley collection of all the decency and rowdiness, old men and boys, negroes and dogs, with which the 'Athens of Alabama' is so abundantly supplied. 'We shall see what we shall see' next.

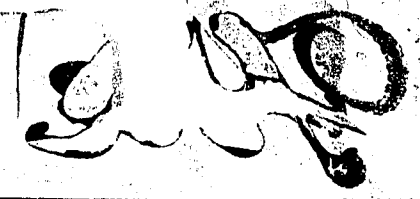
Some revenue officers in the Tunchon department, China, were unable to make up the deficit of their receipts, and to make a severe example, in order to deter others from following their example, they were doomed to transportation. When the sentence, however, was revised, it appeared to the judges a far better plan, to leave the culprits in office, and force them to pay up the arrears in instalments.

"It has been said," observes a writer in the Tatler, "in praise of some men, that they could talk whole hours upon anything; but it must be owned, to the honor of the ladies, that they can talk whole hours upon nothing."

In the present time, in London, there are 996,000 females to 878,000, or an excess of 118,000 ladies.

The railways projected in Ireland, will employ two hundred thousand men.

One of the Lowell papers 'chronicles the fact, that a rich southern man, on a visit to that city, happened to find at work in one of the factories, a beautiful girl, the perfection of his ideal, to whom he was at length introduced, and finding her all he desired, by the consent of her friends, and amid the congratulations of many, she became his blushing bride, and has gone to preside over his home, in the sunny south.



Fantasia.

By the Author of Coningsby.

I.

'Tis a scene of perpetual moonlight; never-ceasing serenades; groups of gliding revellers; gardens, fountains, palaces. There are four green vistas, and from each vista comes forth a damsel; each damsel in a white raiment, each with a masque, fashioned and glittering like a star.

They meet and curtsy to the moon.

"O! Lady Artemis," the thrilling voices cried: "O! Lady Artemis, Endymion slumbers in thy bower; but why are we alone?"

There are four bright statues, bright heroic statues, mounted on emerald pedestals, around the plot where the star-faced ladies sing.

"O! Lady Artemis, why are we alone?"

Lo! each statue from its pedestal leaps to the earth, bands before a maiden, extends to her his hand, and leads her with a stately grace. Nymphs and heroes dance together.

Yes! 'tis a scene of perpetual moonlight; never-ceasing serenades, groups of gliding revellers; gardens, fountains, palaces!

II.

A thousand bright-eyed pages, swinging baskets full of flowers, flit about in all directions, and present each shadowy reveller with a lily; asking and responding all the time in chorus—

"What is night like?"

"Like a lily."

"What is morn like?"

"Like a rose."

"Yes; night is like a lily, and morning like a rose."

Oh! 'tis a scene of perpetual moonlight; never-ceasing serenades; groups of gliding revellers; gardens, fountains, palaces!

III.

It was a grove remote from the noisier part of the demesne; and the music so distant, that it was almost overpowered by the gentle voice of the fountain, by the side of which a hero whispered to one of the star-faced maidens:

"My heart is tender, my voice is hushed, my thoughts are wild, and beautiful as the twilight. It is the hour of love!"

The maiden slowly removed her starry masque, and exhibited the crested head of a splendid serpent. Its eyes glittered with prismatic fire, and its tongue of blue and arrowy flame played between its delicate and ebon jaws.

"You are alarmed?" said the serpent.

"Only fascinated," said the hero.

"Yet yours is the common lot of premature passion," said the serpent; "you have fallen in love with a masque, and obtained a MONSTER."

The hero, to cover his confusion, placed the masque to his face; but, in a moment, it melted away, leaving the covering from his countenance.

"A maid of honor of Queen Artemis is missing," said a lusty Faun; "and you are found with her masque!"

"But a masque is not a maid," expostulated the hero.

"That depends upon circumstances," said the Faun. "Hark! her majesty passes. We must follow!"

They emerged from the grove. The advanced guard of the procession was passing over the lawn; bands of youths blowing silver horns, their long hair dishevelled or their tresses braided with lilies. Strange riders on white horses followed them, bearing mystic banners. A wild yet subdued chorus, a clash of cymbals, and a chariot drawn by an ecstatic troop of nymphs and satyrs. Upon its lofty throne, was a regal form, her melancholy beauty like the setting sun.

As the chariot passed, the countless windows of the palaces were illuminated by a bright blue flame, and tongues of pallid fire rose from the roofs—like the tongue of the maid of honor.

The rout has passed; the tinkle of the guitars is again heard, and in the fair and undisturbed light groups of dancers, with twinkling yet soundless feet, seem to sail over the ground. All is mystery, and so is life. Whither do they go?—and whither do we?

Yet it was a scene of perpetual moonlight; never-ceasing serenades, groups of gliding revellers; gardens, fountains, palaces!

In Brabant, two young men have been sentenced to death for being accessory to murder. They were members of an Association of unexemplary infamy. The object of this society (a secret one) was to foment quarrels between neighbors and friends; and if any member got into difficulty, the rest were bound to get him out of it by appearing as perjured witnesses! Truly, "the heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked."

Saul Alley, of New York, was bound, when a small boy, apprentice to a coach maker. During his apprenticeship his father died, and left him totally dependant on his own exertions. The very clothes he wore he was obliged to earn by toiling extra hours, after the regular time of leaving off work had passed. The foundation of his fortune he acquired by the exercise of frugality and prudence while a journeyman mechanic.

At Pontardulais, Wales, there is an old man now living, who has attained the extraordinary age of 120 years. He was born in 1724, and has lived under six sovereigns. He frequently walks several miles to visit his youngest daughter, who is 88 years of age.

The United States mail is transmitted over 144,087 miles of road.

The enrolled Militia of Alabama amounts to 14,332 men.

Yankees.

(Extract from the speech of Mr. Wentworth, of Indiana, on the occupation of Oregon.)

Their industry and enterprise make them explore every part of the world. In many parts in the Eastern States, it is considered discreditable for a young man to settle down under the nose of his parents, as showing a lack of manly perseverance; and, with some, the further off they get, the prouder they themselves feel, and the prouder their parents feel for them. Some years ago, in almost the last place in New Hampshire, where snow capped the circumbient mountains the year round, and where the chief product was granite, (and that was so plenty it could not be given away,) he occupied the same desk in a country school-house with a couple of young ladies whose mothers had taken occasion to slur him for a want of enterprise in not having gone further than Illinois. In looking up these lads, he found one taking an active part in a meeting got up in the Wallamette settlement in Oregon, to petition Congress for the passage of some such bill as that now before us. The other is settled in Mexico, and is taking an active part in the revolution against Santa Anna. Sir, we cannot stop the roving spirit of our young men, nor should we if we could. They will not settle down, and especially those from a Yankee stock, until they have first looked around; and he wished them, and invited them, to take a look at Oregon (as the merchants have it) before they purchase elsewhere.

Alabama Penitentiary.

By the report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, it appears that on the 1st November, 1843, there were 64 convicts and that from that date to 1st November 1844, there were received 56; total 120.

Of these 6 have been discharged by expiration of sentence—5 by Executive pardon—6 have died, and 1 escaped—now in prison 102.

Of these 37 are convicted for Larceny—17 for assault with intent to murder—7 for stealing horses—5 stealing negroes—7 for manslaughter—5 for murder and 22 for other crimes.

Of the convicts, 15 are under the age of 20 years—51 between 20 and 30 years—27 between 30 and 40—4 between 40 and 50—4 between 50 and 60—and 1 between 60 and 70.

There are 3 convicts whose term of imprisonment is for life—3 for twenty years—1 for 19 years—2 for 15 years—10 for 10 years—and the balance for shorter periods from 9 to 2 years.

There is but one female in the Penitentiary, a native of Tennessee, convicted in Benton County for manslaughter.

Cornelius W. Lawrence, late Mayor of New York, and now President of the Bank of the State of New York, was a farmer's boy, and worked many a long day in rain and sunshine on Long Island. There were few lads within twenty miles of him who could now a wider swath or turn a heavier furrow.

The Chinese government sends its worst criminals, and amongst them not a few princes of the blood, to the Huklungkeung or Annam river, on the confines of the eastern part of Russian Siberia, where the exiles are exposed to the severest hard ships, and whilst hunting the fur animals, are often left to starve in the howling desert. The General who holds command in that region, is generally a man, who has given proofs of his relentless temper and can inspire the convicts with terror.

The New York papers state that the books at the Police office show that one hundred and eight large robberies have been committed in that city during the last past calendar month.

A banished Polish Clergyman, of unimpeachable character and exemplary piety, having ventured to return home, about two months ago, was seized by the Russian authorities, condemned to receive 150 blows of the knout, and perished at the 147th.

In 1798, the upper-stall master at Hanover, Germany, having fallen from his horse on his head, and in consequence of the blow lost both his sight and hearing for nearly three years, and continued for the greater part of this period in a state of nervous fever. His understanding, however, remained unimpaired and unaltered, and his entire consciousness, as to outward impressions, being confined to the sense of touch, he at length became capable of reading any book (if printed, as most German books are, on coarse paper) with his fingers, in much the same manner in which the *piano-forte* is played, and latterly with an almost incredible rapidity. Likewise by placing his hand with the fingers all extended, at a small distance from the lips of any person that spoke slowly and distinctly to him, he learned to recognize each letter by its different effects on his nerves, and thus spelt the words as they were uttered.

It was particularly noticed by himself from his sensations, and by his medical attendants from observation, that the letter R, if pronounced full and strong, and recurring once or more in the same word, produced a small spasm, or twitch in his hand and fingers. At the end of three years he recovered both his health and senses, and with the necessity soon lost the power, which he had thus acquired.

Robert T. Scott, Esq., of Jackson county, has been appointed by his Excellency the Governor, to collect from the Federal Government, the sum due this State, for advances on account of the Creek Indian hostilities.

Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, pardoned while he was in power (six years) 63 criminals, of whom 29 were convicted of murder, 18 of manslaughter, and 16 of burglary. It is said the number of those convicted of minor crimes, who were pardoned, is much greater.

Mr. Forrest, the tragedian, is said to be worth over \$150,000.

The Bill to Reduce Postage.

The first section enacts that from passage of this act the postage in lieu of that now payable shall be, for every single letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 100 miles 5 cents, and for all distances exceeding 100 miles 10 cents; and for a double letter, double these rates; for a treble letter, treble these rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates; and every letter or one or more pieces of paper not exceeding a quarter of an ounce, and not exceeding half an ounce, to be deemed double letters; and letters of not more than three pieces of paper nor exceeding three quarters of an ounce, to be deemed treble letters; and all letters or parcels not of the foregoing descriptions, or composed of four pieces of paper, and not exceeding one ounce, shall be deemed quadruple letters; and for every additional quarter of an ounce above one ounce in weight, the additional postage of a single letter for the same distance shall be charged; all drop letters, or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged two cents postage each; all letters advertised as remaining over in any post office, to be charged with the expense of advertising, in addition to the regular postage.

The second section provides that all newspapers of no greater size or superficies than 1,900 square inches, may be sent through the mail by the editors or publishers to subscribers or others within 30 miles of the city, town or place of publication, postage free; and all newspapers of and under the size of 1,900 square inches, which shall be conveyed in the mail any distance beyond 30 miles from the place at which the same may be printed, shall be subject to the rates of postage chargeable under the 13th section of the act of 3d March 1825, relating to the Post Office Department, and on all newspapers of greater size than 1,900 square inches, shall be charged the same rates of postage as prescribed by this act on magazines and pamphlets.

The third section provides that printed circulars and handbills or advertisements, on quarto or single cap paper, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed and unsealed, shall be charged two cents for each sheet, whatever the distance may be; and all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and other printed matter (except newspapers) unconnected with manuscript, shall be charged two and a half cents for each copy not exceeding one ounce, within one hundred miles, and five cents for greater distances; one cent additional for every additional ounce for any distance—fractional half ounces to be charged whole ounces.

The fourth section provides that the Postmaster General may separate the letter mail in cases of necessity, and forward it—taking care to forward the remaining part as speedily as possible.

The fifth section provides that the twenty-seventh section of the act of 3d March, 1825 and all other acts conferring franking privileges, be repealed.

The sixth section provides that officers of the government heretofore having the franking privilege, shall keep an account of postage charged to and payable by them on mail matter touching their official business, which, upon due verification, shall be paid quarterly out of the contingent fund of the bureau to which such business relates. The three assistant postmasters general to be entitled to remission of postage charged them on mail matter relating to their official duties—said assistant postmasters general to be entitled to send through the mail official mail matter endorsed "official business," subject to a penalty of \$300 for false endorsement. The deputy postmasters to have the same privilege, subject to the same penalty for false endorsement.

The seventh section provides that the franking privilege, as it now exists, be continued to the President of the United States, the Vice President, all ex-Presidents, and ex-Vice Presidents, the widows of ex-Presidents, and the Secretaries of State of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General; also the act authorizing the governors of the several States to transmit by mail certain books and documents, is continued in force. Members of Congress, delegates from Territories, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives, are authorized to transmit free of postage documents printed by order of either House of Congress.

The eighth section provides that each member of Congress and delegate from a Territory, the Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, during each session of Congress and for thirty days before and thirty days after each session, may receive through the mail, free of postage, letters, newspapers or packages, not exceeding two ounces in weight; postage on excess of weight over two ounces, if on public business or business of Congress, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

The ninth section, in lieu of the present privilege of franking, provides for furnishing members of Congress and delegates of Territories with a number of free covers equal to five each per day for each session, which covers shall pass free of postage to the extent of two ounces each; excess of weight over that to be chargeable as for common letters.

The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth sections are Penal provisions against infractions on the monopoly of the Post Office Department.

The fourteenth section reserves private rights; and provides that no package exceeding three pounds weight shall be transmitted by mail.

The fifteenth section empowers the Postmaster General to make temporary contracts with steamers for carrying portions of the mail, the expense not to exceed that of previous contracts.

The sixteenth section defines "mailable matter" to mean letters, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets periodically published,

not exceeding eight ounces each, but excludes bound books of any size; newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, or other printed matter made up in parcels as merchandise, and sent by any sort of transportation for sale and not for distribution as mailable matter; not to be exempt from restraint.

The seventeenth section is penal against counterfeiting stamps or envelopes.

The eighteenth section defines the term "newspapers" to mean any printed publication issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short intervals, not exceeding a month; the free exchange of newspapers not restricted, but to remain as at present.

The nineteenth section apportions the pecuniary penalties under this act equally between the department and informer, and points out how they are to be enforced.

The twentieth section requires the Postmaster General to let all future contracts to the lowest bidder complying with the condition required: no new contractor to be required in future to purchase the stock of his predecessor.

The twenty-first section provides for suing and being sued, under this act, in district courts of the United States, or District of Columbia.

The twenty-second appropriates \$750,000 to the Post Office Department, to meet any deficiency of its means to meet its expenses for the ensuing year, that may arise from the proposed reduction of postage.

MIGHT AND RIGHT.

This is the title of a spirited volume upon the far-famed RHODE ISLAND CONTROVERSY. It gives a minute and faithful history of the free-suffrage movement in that State, from its commencement to its unfortunate conclusion in the unrighteous incarceration of the noble and lamented patriot, THOMAS WILSON DORR. It goes back to the early history of the State, and details, with great particularity, the repeated, patient, and unavailing efforts of the people to procure an extension of suffrage through the legislature. The "grounds of complaint" which existed against the charter government are vividly portrayed, and the "right of change" is defended with a strength of argument which we have never seen surpassed.

The work is from the pen of a lady of Rhode Island, whose contributions to literature are numerous and valuable; and the talented authoress appears to have brought to her task a mind stored with a rich fund of thought, and a heart glowing with a noble enthusiasm in the cause of human liberty. It is written in a chaste, forcible, and perspicuous style, and abounds in passages of real beauty and eloquence. The work has already reached a second edition, which is enriched by a well-written biography of Governor Dorr, and a sketch of his trial.—Globe.

FROM OREGON.

The Sandwich Island papers to the 4th of September have been received in New York; they contain intelligence from Oregon, to the 24th of August. The Legislature of Oregon adjourned a few days before the 31st of July, having passed some important laws.

Any person who shall make, sell, or give away ardent spirits in the Territory of Oregon, south of the Columbia river, shall forfeit and pay \$100 for each and every such offence.

The Legislature is called the "Legislative Committee," and consists of nine persons, elected by the people.

The officers of the Oregon territory consists of three Governors, called the "Executive Committee," a Supreme Judge, and Legislative Council. The latter are the same as those governing the Territory of Iowa.

On the 1st of August, a Belgian brig arrived at Oregon city, having on board a number of men and several Roman Catholic priests, from Antwerp, sent out to Oregon by the Council of Rome.

The day is in the most encouraging condition. The crops were giving promise of an abundant harvest.

People were coming into the territory in large numbers, and the country is filling up with thriving and enterprising colonists.

Turner Johnson, was murdered by his daughter (about 12 years of age) on the 6th inst., after night. Report says that Johnson went home intoxicated; found no one but this little girl; threatened to kill her if she didn't kill him; laid himself down before the fire, whereupon his daughter approached him, axe in hand, and with one blow, split his skull open. The daughter has been committed to jail.—*Millon* (N. C.) *Chronicle*, Jan. 15.

It is stated that Mr. Bellet, Representative from the Middle Congressional District, will not be a candidate for reelection.

It is estimated that the annual receipts of the collector of the Income Tax are determined that he should not escape his contributions to that import.

Subsidies being so frequent in Prussia, owing to impairment for debt, the government have it in contemplation to abolish that mode of satisfying the creditors.

Mr. Everett, United States Minister at London, it is said, is to leave England for this country, early in the spring; Mr. Hives, Secretary of Legation, will be accredited as Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

The importation of Cotton into Great Britain, for 1844, amount to 1,633,710 bales; viz., from the United States 1,136,349, Brazil 126,360, Egypt 63,358, East India 143,844. In 1843, the imports were 1,397,471 bales; and in 1842, 1,742,404 bales.

Colonel W. D. Dunn, Whig, and Dr. Percy Walker, Democrat, are spoken of as candidates for Representative from the First Congressional District.

Best Factory Thread

For sale by

S. P. HUDSON.

Nov. 6, 1844.

To Newspaper Publishers.—A Member of the Art Preservative, wishes a SITUATION, either in a Book and Job Office, or on a Newspaper. He flatters himself from his long experience as a "Book and Job Printer," &c., that he would be not only highly acceptable, but very valuable to any Office, or any station that can be entrusted to him.

Address, (post paid), "Ex-Ed., Jacksonville, Alabama." Jan. 29.

Rules Writing Paper For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

12 Copies for \$20.

THE PIONEER MAGAZINE OF AMERICA.

Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book for 1845.

THE best earnest a Publisher can give of what he has in mind for the next year, is a reference to the last year's work.

Under this view of the case, it will be quite sufficient, for ordinary purposes, for us to say that the character of this magazine for literary and artistic merit will be properly sustained. But we are aware that the rapid and dazzling succession of novelties which we have brought forward within the last few years naturally excites a lively curiosity, and every subscriber is saying to himself

WHAT WILL GODEY DO NEXT?

It is merely with a view to gratify this curiosity on the part of our friends that we now proceed to enumerate some of the features of our next year's plan, promising, however, that the enumeration must necessarily be partial and incomplete, from our invariable practice of seizing upon every

New and Brilliant form of Embellishment the moment it presents itself, as well as securing the services of all the Popular, Lively, and Piquant Writers the moment their characters are distinctly developed and pronounced. The honor of bringing forward first-rate genius into public notice and favor, and serving as a sort of prime-conductor to ELECTRIC FLASHES which send their light through the whole Union, has become quite habitual to the Lady's Book.

CONTRIBUTORS.

William Cullen Bryant, N. P. Willis, C. F. Hoffman, Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, W. H. Burleigh, Alice Harvey, Miss E. D. Woodbridge, Mrs. S. J. Hale, T. S. Arthur, Robert Morris, Mrs. M. E. Robbins, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. E. Oak Smith, Miss Leslie, Mrs. H. P. Lee, Mrs. E. S. Norton, H. T. Tuckerman, Theo. Edyard Cuyler, A. Huntington Clapp, Geo. Waterman, J. A. Swan, Professor John Frost, L. L. D., Morton McMichael, Miss Jane W. Frazer, Miss Anna Fleming, Alfred B. Street, The Poor Scholar, Lewis J. Cist, Jane T. Fleming, Mrs. Caroline H. Butler, Park Benjamin, Charles West Thompson, Helen Maitland, Samuel D. Patterson, J. T. Sullivan, Nathaniel Hawthorne, D. John C. McCabe, Henry F. Harrington, Mrs. Lois B. Adams, Mrs. M. N. Donald, Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, Epes Sargent, H. Hastings Weld, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, E. F. Elliot, H. W. Herbit, Rev. John Pierpont, Edgar A. Poe, Mrs. V. E. Howard, Mary E. Lee, W. G. Simmes, Miss Meta M. Duncan, Mrs. Mary Clavers, Miss C. M. Sedgwick, W. E. Burton, Mary A. Browne.

Our original idea of illustrating American history by a series of engravings and narratives which will serve to place in their true light the patriotism, devotion, and self-sacrifice of our noble ancestors in the revolutionary war, emphatically called

The Heroic Age of America, is also original with us. Other incidents of revolutionary history will also furnish subjects for the embellishments of the coming year. Among the subject already executed, are

The reception of the News of Lexington Fight; by Darley. Marion's Entertainment of the British Officer; by White.

Female Gallantry; by Hubbard. Count Donop's Monument; by Hamilton. The Battle of Concord Bridge; by Frankenstein.

The Germantown Battle Ground; by Russell Smith.

The Storming of Red Bank Fort; by Hamilton.

Trenton Battle Ground; by Hamilton. With a large number of others, engaged, but not yet sent in by the artists. Another new and striking feature we now propose for the first time in public, having had artists engaged for twelve months in working it out.

Our readers please note the date of the announcement of this feature. It will consist of

CHARACTERISTIC STATE VIEWS, in which the peculiarities of Scenery, Costume and Customs of every State and Territory of the Union will be presented in succession. This idea will of course be claimed by others, but our readers will not forget to mark dates.

Our proffered premium of \$200 for the best painting of a subject illustrative of American Female Patriotism has always brought a splendid array of talent into the field. The award has been postponed for another month out of courtesy to artist who have pictures still upon their easels the premium of \$250 for the best engraving, will of course bring forward a series of first rate steel plates.

In addition to all these advantages, the privilege of engraving the premium pictures of the apollo association, to form a keystone to our splendid system of embellishments.

The public know our literary contributors well, for they have long been in the habit of recognising them as the leading writers of America in magazine literature that literature which exacts from the ablest pens their most piquant and brilliant contributions at the same time that it condenses into a compact and pleasing form the moral, the useful, and the solid, in narrative, sketch, and essay writing.

MEZZOTINTS! MEZZOTINTS! MEZZOTINTS!!! It is only necessary to say that in this de-

partment we have Sarasin, Sadd, and Warner; and each of them has several plates in hand. We shall, we think, have one in each number next year.

AUTHENTIC FASHION PLATES. Godey's Lady's Book is the only magazine that can be relied upon for the real fashions.

Our translators suffer nothing of merit in the interest, which is suited to the design of the Lady's Book, in the literature of Germany, France, Italy, and other nations on the European continent, to escape them.

Among many novel features in the literary way which are now in the course of preparation, for well-known reason we choose announce but one in this connection, viz:

THE BORDER LEGENDS OF AMERICA.

many of which have just reached us from the distant regions which were formerly the scenes of border wars and hunting expeditions, and where the exploits of the famous Indian-killers and hunters still furnish the mes for purely national ballads, jigs, and stories, to their children and grandchildren by the winter's fire-side.

It is not necessary for us to give the names of our writers. Previous numbers will show that they are the best in America.

TERMS OF GODEY'S MAGAZINE.
1 copy, 1 year \$3
2 copies, 1 year 5
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12 copies, 1 year 20

Address L. A. GODEY, Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.

Godey's and Graham's Magazine will be furnished one year on receipt of \$5, by L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

Feb. 12. 424 31

De Kalb County, SHERIFF'S SALES.

I shall offer for sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Lebanon, on the First Monday in March next, the following: Tract of Land, to satisfy two Executions, issued out of the office of the County Court; one in favor of James Whitlow, and the other in favor of James O. Hendrix, against James W. L. Smith; the east half of the south-east quarter of Section 13, in Township 8, of Range 8—entered by James W. L. Smith, on the 21st of April, 1843.

At the same time and place, I will offer for sale the east half of the south-west quarter of Section 3, Township 7, Range 8, East in the Coosa Land District. Levied upon as the property of John J. Simmons, to satisfy an Execution issued from the Circuit Clerk's office, in favor of C. G. & J. V. McKenney.

At the same time and place, The north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 4, Range 10, East in the Coosa Land District. Levied upon as the property of John Williams, to satisfy an Execution issued from the Circuit Court of De Kalb County, in favor of Alfred Collins.

R. MURPHY, Sheriff.

WARE-HOUSE NOTICE.

WE take this method to inform our friends and the public generally, that although our Warehouse has been burned by the late Fire, we have Sheds in which to store Cotton; and are ready to attend to all business as heretofore. We hope that we shall not be deserted in our misfortune. We have already made arrangements to rebuild, and hope soon to have a good house to do business in.

W. T. HATCHETT & BROTHER.

WETUMPKA, Jan. 31. 21.

MAULBIN & TERRELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 17, Commerce and Front Streets.

MOBILE.

L. MAULBIN, formerly of Maulbin, Monette & Co. J. D. TERRELL, formerly of Maulbin, Monette & Co. January 8, 1845—15.

A most horrid murder was committed last Wednesday night, on the body of — Stonaker, by a negro man belonging to Mr. Ross, of this county. It is suspected that the negro was hired to commit the deed. Stonaker had retired to bed, and was probably asleep when the death blow was given. The negro was arrested and lodged in jail.—*Chambers Herald*, Feb. 1.

Many of this body, (said Mr. Wentworth, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, on the 27th ultimo), would live to hear the sound from the Speaker's chair, "the gentleman from Texas." He wanted them also to hear "the gentleman from Oregon." He would even go further, and have "the gentleman from Nova Scotia," "the gentleman from Canada," the gentleman from Cuba," "the gentleman from Mexico," ay, even "the gentleman from Patagonia." He did not believe the God of Heaven, when he crowned the American arms with success, designed that the original States should be the only abode of liberty on earth. On the contrary, he only designed them as the great centre from which civilization, religion, and liberty should radiate and radiate until the whole continent should bask in their blessings.

A child was left upon a gentleman's doorstep in Rochester, N. Y., some days since, nicely packed in a basket, and with a note containing \$10, and these words—"More will be sent when this is exhausted." The gentleman asks which, more money or more babies.

Mr. Moses Y. Beach, of the Sun, is said to be the richest newspaper proprietor in the city of New York, he is set down as worth \$250,000.

From the official report, submitted to Congress, we learn that the Militia in the United States at the

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1845.

Agents for the Republican.

ASHVILLE.—Gen. C. C. FARRAR and Ross Phillips, Esq.
WEDDOWE.—Hon. J. FARRAR and C. W. STATHAM, Esq.
LEBANON.—JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Esq., and A. W. MAJORS, Esq.
ORDAR BLUFF.—JAMES C. FARRAR, Esq., and JOHN S. WILSON, Esq.
Postmaster generally in this, and the adjoining counties, are requested to act as Agents.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE.—The Tricks of a German Student, an amusing story. "Old Wm." by Miss C. M. Sedgwick. "Shadows" from the Marion (Alabama) Herald. "The Levee" by Barry Cornwall. "Nations" from the "Lays of Alabama" an Act to Regulate the Chancery Courts for Alabama and Talladega Counties. Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE.—"Familiar" by the Author of "Coningsby." "Yankers" extracted from the speech of Mr. Wentworth, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 27th ultimo. Alabama Penitentiary. A synopsis of the Bill, introduced into the U. S. Senate, to reduce the Rate of Postage. Prospects of Guley's Lady's Book, for 1845. Miscellaneous Paragraphs. Advertisements.

THIRD PAGE.—Editorial Items. The Joint Resolution passed through the House of Representatives, on the 25th ultimo, admitting Texas into the Union. Precincts, established and abolished. Supposed origin of the Fire in Wetumpka. Alabama Legislature. Markets. Miscellaneous News and Deaths. Miscellaneous Items. Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.—"Success" by "Sedgwick" and "Names" three carefully written articles. "Night" by Catherine H. Waterman, now Mrs. Edging. A beautiful poem. Mrs. Edging is one of the most charming poets we have. "Tales" is a pure morality, in all her sentiments and thoughts, as is to be seen in the head and heart of the writer. Scrips. Advertisements.

SANTA ANNA.

The "Napoleon of the South" has at last found a fate as unenviable as that of him whose name he so arrogantly assumed—he is now a miserable captive in the hands of those over whom he had so long tyrannized. His star has shone brightly from its zenith, and he whose lightest word was law, a brief period since, has fallen so low that there are none so poor to do him reverence.

OUR STAFF.

By the late arrival of the steamer, on the 24th ultimo, Liverpool papers have been received to the 4th of January. According to them, all descriptions of Cotton were firm at one-half of a penny per pound advance.

COTTONS.

Upland, 3 1/4 a 5 1/4; fair ditto, 4 1/4 a 5 1/4. Middling, 3 1/4 a 5 1/4; fair ditto, 4 1/4 a 5 1/4. Alabama and Tennessee, 2 3/4 a 4 1/4; fair ditto, 3 1/4 a 4 1/4. New Orleans, 3 1/4 a 5 1/4; fair ditto, 4 1/4 a 5 1/4. per lb.

GODEY'S MAGAZINE AND LADY'S BOOK.

We bespeak attention of our friends to the prospectus of this work, which will be found in another column. The advertisement fully sets forth the high character of this periodical, for literary and artistic merit.

EXPRESS MAIL.

The Postmaster General has established an express mail between Covington, Georgia, and New Orleans. U. S. SENATOR.

JOHN A. DIX.

John A. Dix, has been elected by the Legislature of New York, U. S. Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Silas Wright.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.

In the United States Senate, on the 27th ultimo, the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis qualified and took his seat as Senator. We learn from the Great West in Missouri, that Mr. Lewis had been detained in that city for some days, by indisposition.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A Post Office has been established in Wetumpka, by the late act of Congress, Alabama, and J. K. Smalley, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

BILL TO REDUCE THE RATE OF POSTAGE.

The reader will perceive, by the second section of the Bill, a very desirable concession is made to country newspapers; it gives publishers a right of priority to circulate their papers, through the mail, to subscribers, postage free.

CHANCERY COURT.

The Winter Term of the Chancery Court, commences on Monday next, the 17th instant—and will continue one week.

TALLADEGA CHANCERY COURT.

The Winter Term of the Chancery Court of Talladega County, commences on the 21st inst.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference will be held in Wetumpka on the 25th inst.

The conductors of the following steamboat, running to and from Wetumpka, have generously consented to convey any minister of the Alabama Conference to or from the approaching Annual Conference, free of any charge whatever.

The Red Rover, Carolina, Boulton, Factor, and Alabama.

The Texas Question.

The following joint Resolutions of Milton Brown, a Whig Member from Tennessee, (which are the same as Mr. Foster's, in the Senate), were adopted in the House of Representatives, on the 25th ultimo:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Declaring the Terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of, as said State may direct, but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

The final vote on the passage of the Resolutions was decided—

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Bayly, Belser, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Rust, Caldwell, Campbell, Shephard Cary, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Colos, Cross, Callow, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Doherty, Dringwood, Duncan, Ellis, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Hamilton, Hayes, Henley, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, Charles W. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Lebranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslin, MacLay, McClelland, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Matthews Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Peyton, E. D. Potter, Pratt, David S. Reid, Rolle, Rhet, Robert, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Seater, Thomas H. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert, Smith, Stearns, Stephens, John Stewart, Siles, James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancey, and Yost—120.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Benton, Brengle, Brinkhoff, Jeremiah Brown, Bullington, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Clingman, Clinton, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darrah, Garrett Davis, Deberry, Dickney, Dillingham, Dunlap, Elmer, Fish, Florence, Post, Giddings, Goggin, Willis Green, Byram Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hale, Hannibal, Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Herriek, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Johnson, R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, McLelland, Melvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Mosley, N. S. Patterson, Plimix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Pordey, Ramsey, Rathbun, Rayner, Redding, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Samble, Schenck, Severance David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Thomas, Tilden, Tyler, Aaron, Vandermer, Vinton, Wethered, Wheaton, John White, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop, and William Wright—98.

The question now stands ready for the Senate.

The twenty plan of annexation, was defeated in the Senate on the 9th of June, at the last session, by the following vote, (Democrats in italics):

YEAS—Atchafon Mo.; Bagby, Ala.; Breese, Ill.; Buchanan, Pa.; Colquitt, Ga.; Fulton, Ark.; Haywood, N. C.; Henderson, Miss.; Huger, S. C.; Lewis, Ala.; McDuffie, S. C.; Semple, Ill.; Sever, Ark.; Sturgeon, Pa.; Walker, Miss.; Woodbury N. H.—16.

NAYS—Allen; Ohio; Archer, Va. Atherton, N. H.; Barrow, La.; Bates, Mass.; Bayard, Del.; Benton, Mo.; Borrien, Ga.; Choate, Miss; Clayton, Del.; Crittenden, Ky.; Dayton, N. J.; Evans, Me; Fairfield, Me.; Foster, Tenn; Francis, R. I.; Huntington, Conn; Jarnagin, Tenn; Johnson, La; Mangum, N. C.; Merriek, Md.; Miller, N. J.; Morehead, Ky; Niles, Conn.; Pearce, Md.; Phelps, Vt.; Porter, Mich; Rives, Va; Simmons, R. I.; Tallmadge, N. Y.; Tappan, Ohio; Upham, Vt; Woodbridge, Mich; Wright, N. Y.—35.

Edward A. Hannegan, a Democratic Senator from Indiana, did not vote upon the question.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, in remarking on the vote of the House of Representatives, says:

It will require twenty-seven votes in the Senate to carry a joint Resolution, and it will be seen by the above vote that all the years were Democrats, except Mr. Henderson from Mississippi, and that seven Democrats voted with twenty-eight Whigs in the negative. To secure a prospect of success in the Senate, it will require the sixteen votes before recorded in favor of annexation, and all the Democratic Senators who then voted against it, viz:—Atherton, of New Hampshire; Benton, of Missouri; Allen and Tappan, of Ohio; Fairfield, of Maine; Niles, of Connecticut; and the votes of Messrs. Dickinson and Dix, recently elected from New York; which, combined, will give but twenty-four votes, being three short of a majority. Mr. Hannegan's vote will make but twenty-five, thus leaving two more to be obtained from the Whig side of the House before any Resolution can be adopted. Among the Whig Senators it is probable that Mr. Foster, of Tennessee, who recently presented a Joint Resolution in favor of annexation as a State, may feel disposed to vote in the affirmative, and it is supposed that Mr. Barrow, of Johnson, of Louisiana, may vote on that side of the question under instructions from their Legislature. But the Ohio Democratic Senators have been instructed by a Whig Legislature to vote against annexation; should they comply, or should they not, it certainly appears next to impossible that any Joint Resolution will pass the Senate at the present session, unless the Southern Whigs unite upon some measure in order to take to themselves the credit of its passage.

The plan just adopted by the House is similar to that introduced by Senate Foster, a Whig member from Tennessee, and therefore votes sufficient may be obtained to pass it.

PRECINCTS.

ESTABLISHED.
Benton.—Court House, in Captain DeFreese's lot; Captain Spencer's.
Cherokee.—At Goshen, Cedar Bluff, Weaver's Mill, and Oak Hill Academy.
De Kalb.—At Charles Storer's.
St. Clair.—At "Star Track Morris", Caleb Brothers', and Charles Monahan's.
Talladega.—At John P. Rawdon's.

Bent m.—Sugar Hill, Cunningham's, and Ladiga.
Cherokee.—Bailey's and Harbour's.
De Kalb.—Thomas G. A. Cox's, Camden and Rawlinville.
St. Clair.—Widow Allan's, Russell J. Allen's, George M. Duke's, and Aubry's old place.
Talladega.—Hudson's Mills.

From the Wetumpka White extra, of Feb. 4.
The particulars of the fire we have heretofore given our readers in an extra jointly with this Argus. At our present writing, we are in possession of no facts that would materially vary that statement. Of the origin of the fire we are as much in the dark. Whether it originated from accident, inside of the store of Mr. Oliver, or that building was fired by incendiaries from without, cannot be positively ascertained—but strong suspicion rests upon the minds of many that the town was fired by a vagabond by the name of Thomas W. Hume, who in years gone by has been severely punished by his robberies and other crimes, and who has, we learn, frequently threatened to revenge himself upon the place. He was seen coming into town the evening of the fire, and was recognized in the streets immediately after it broke out. To the fortuitous circumstance of a shower of rain in the evening, and a perfect calm at the time the fire broke out, we are indebted for the preservation of the remainder of our town. Although in the strenuous exertions of our citizens to arrest the progress of the flames and remove their property, they were frequently in situations of imminent peril, we are happy to record the fact, that not the slightest personal injury was received by any person whatever.

To the Citizens of Jacksonville:
Would it not be well to organize an Engine Company here. We are exceedingly exposed—being a city in a bucket to put out a fire with. Look out for danger, you gentlemen with the long run-rails.

LADIGA.

We learn from the Independent Monitor, that the Supreme Court of Alabama, adopted the following amendments to the Rules for the Regulation of Chancery Practice:

1. The 21st rule for the regulation of practice in chancery, adopted by this court at its term held in January 1841, and the 9th rule of the Additional Rules for the regulation of the practice in chancery, adopted by this court at its term held in June 1842, are hereby abolished.

2. Orders of publication against non-resident defendants may be made on supplemental bills, and bills of review, as directed in rule number two of the additional rules for the regulation of the practice in chancery adopted at June term 1842; and after the expiration of the time required to answer or show cause, the supplemental bill may be taken pro confesso, or the suit revived as to such non-resident defendant.

Alabama Legislature.

(From the Montgomery Advertiser.)

The Legislature of this State assembled the first Monday in December, and continues in session generally until February, and during that time the people have to pay, with taxes taken out of their pockets, 84 per diem to each member. It is generally the case, that out of a couple hundred acts passed during the session, they could dispense with more than one hundred and ninety; for out of every two hundred acts passed by our Legislature, there are not more than ten public acts—all the rest being made for the special use of some private individual or company, from some private, special or local purpose. The last Legislature passed two hundred and fifty-seven acts, of which there are not more than six or eight of a public nature, or with which the public has any thing to do with. In this case, the members of our Legislature had to be paid from the 31st of December to the 27th of January, 56 days, for doing what might as well have been done in ten days. The balance of the time was devoted to enabling Tom to change his name, Dick to get rid of his wife, and Harry to be relieved, perhaps, from paying his just debts, while Harry's wife is to be made a freewoman. Perhaps the law enabling a woman to get rid of her husband, requires to be changed in its character, so as to suit some particular case more conveniently! Perhaps some warehouse requires to be chartered, or some tavern to be incorporated! If so, the assembled wisdom of the State is always willing to effect these objects at the public expense. Some of the members seem to be perfectly indifferent how long they stay at Tuscaloosa, provided their board, oyster and liquor bills are paid by the public.

Seriously speaking, this mode of legislation—that is, making particular laws to suit the convenience of every individual in the State—is becoming a perfect nuisance. The State is largely in debt, yet the Legislature continues to sit 56 days, at the rate of \$332 per day, to pass acts in which perhaps not another individual in the whole State except the man whose name is mentioned in the bill, feels the slightest interest. Thus the people have to pay \$29,792 for the last session, exclusive of mileage and other expenses. \$20,000 of which may be said to be thrown away for no public object, and from the loss of which there can be derived no public good. Private, special and local matters should be left to the Circuit and County Courts of each county. In this way, at least the burdens of the people would not be increased.

This abuse has become so much of an evil, that, if there was no other reason we would on that account alone approve of the recommendation of biennial sessions contained in the last Message of Gov Fitzpatrick. If we cannot make our Legislatures economize their expenses, which have to be paid out of our money, let us lessen the evil as much as we can. Let us have legislative sessions only once in every two years, instead of every year. In this way, it is not more good, less mischief will be done.

We think, however, that, whether there be annual or biennial sessions, it is the duty of every member of the Legislature to put down this crying evil, if he can do it by no other means, by voting indiscriminately against every private or local bill, until provision be made for leaving all such matters to the local Courts.

About 1,600 bales of cotton were lost by fire, in Charleston, last week.

"The Ladies' Companion," a magazine which was started in the circulation in New York, it is said, under the editorial care of Mrs. Stephens, the Companion ran up to 17,000 circulation, but after she left it, it ran down, and when it died had only 200 subscribers.

The First Baptist General Association, lately held in Philadelphia, New York, resolved among other things, "that no undisciplined christian can honestly carry on countship by late sitting." What will the girls say to that?

Attention! Bent, No. 6!!

There will be an Election opened and held according to law, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at the Court House, in the Town of Jacksonville, for Captain, and First and Second Lieutenants, for Jacksonville Beat.

By order of
SPARTAN ALLEN,
Comdr. 2d Bat. 72d Regt. A. M.
J. W. WILSON,
AARON CANTRELL, Managers.
February 12, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Judge of the County Court and Commissioners of Roads and Revenue of the county of Randolph, Alabama, until the first Monday in March next, at which time the contract will be let, for taking charge of the Poor House of said County, until the 1st day of January, A. D., 1846. The Superintendent will have authority to contract for all such articles as will be necessary for himself and family, and will have the entire control and management of the establishment under such rules and regulations, as may from time to time be adopted by the said Judge and Commissioners, and will be subject to removal from office at any time for misconduct or neglect of duty. He will be required to give bond and security, to be approved of by them for, the faithful discharge of his duties. A man with a small family would be preferred.

All proposals should be sent free of postage, to Charles W. Statham, Clerk of the County Court, Wetumpka, Alabama, endorsed "Sealed Proposals". Persons making bids that are unknown to the Judge or Commissioners, will be expected to furnish testimonials of their moral character, honesty and integrity. Salary to be paid at the end of the year.

By order of the Commissioner's Court this, the 3rd of February, 1845.

CHARLES W. STATHAM,
Clt. Co. Ct.

Commercial Intelligence.

WETUMPKA PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| BACON: Per lb. | 8 a 9 | SPICED: Per Gallon: | 10 a 12 |
| Hams, | 6 a 7 | Brandy, | 50 a 60 |
| Sides, | 6 a 7 | French, | 50 a 60 |
| Shoulders, | 6 a 7 | American, | 50 a 60 |
| BACONING: Per Yard: | 13 a 14 | Apple, | 75 a 80 |
| Dander, | 13 a 14 | Run: | |
| Kentucky, | 14 a 16 | New England, | 45 a 50 |
| India, | 18 a 20 | Lafayette, | 65 a 75 |
| BALE ROPE: Per lb. | 10 a 12 | St. Croix, | 82 a 85 |
| Northern, | 5 a 6 | Jamaica, | 81 a 82 |
| Kentucky, | 7 a 8 | Gin: | |
| HUTTEL: Per lb. | 12 a 14 | Holland, | 75 a 80 |
| Goshen, | 12 a 14 | American, | 45 a 50 |
| CHEESE: Per lb. | 10 a 12 | Whisky: | |
| Northern, | 10 a 12 | Rectified, | 30 a 32 |
| CIDAR: Per Gallon: | 10 a 12 | Gummon, | 30 a 32 |
| Champaigne, | 10 a 12 | SPICES, &c.: Per lb.: | |
| COFFEE: Per lb.: | 10 a 12 | Pepper, | 14 a 20 |
| Rob, | 7 a 8 | Ginger, | 12 a 20 |
| Green Havana, | 7 a 8 | Sulphur, | 20 a 25 |
| Java, | 15 a 17 | Alum, | 9 a 10 |
| COLDIALS: Per Gallon: | 10 a 12 | Bursa, | 30 a 35 |
| Acacia, | 10 a 12 | Saltetre, | 12 a 15 |
| GLASS: Per Box: | 10 a 12 | Glycerine, | 20 a 25 |
| 10/12 1/2, | 82 a 85 | Beeswax, | 17 a 18 |
| 10/12 1/4, | 80 a 82 | Ludwig, | 75 a 82 |
| IRON: Per lb.: | 10 a 12 | Putty, | 10 a 12 |
| Sheet, | 10 a 12 | Tallow, | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Hoop, | 10 a 12 | Chewing Tobacco, | 12 a 15 |
| Plough Molds, | 7 a 8 | STEEL: Per lb.: | |
| Cast Nails, | 10 a 12 | Swedish, | 15 a 16 |
| Wrought Nails, | 20 a 25 | American Blister, | 15 a 16 |
| Castings, | 6 a 6 1/2 | English, | 12 a 13 |
| LEAD: Per lb.: | 10 a 12 | Cast, | 12 a 13 |
| Bar, | 6 a 6 1/2 | SULFUR: Per lb.: | |
| MOLASSES: Per Gallon: | 10 a 12 | Leaf, | 17 a 18 |
| New Orleans, | 25 a 28 | Lump, | 15 a 16 |
| OLDS: Per Gallon: | 10 a 12 | Low Orleans, | 17 a 18 |
| Train, | 10 a 12 | WINE: Per Gallon: | |
| Lump, | 10 a 12 | Madira, | 52 a 55 |
| Luscet, | 10 a 12 | Teneriffe, | 51 a 52 |
| PORT: Per Gallon: | 10 a 12 | Sherry, | 51 a 52 |
| Sweet Malaga, | 50 a 52 | Sweet Malaga, | 50 a 52 |
| Port, | 52 a 55 | Port, | 52 a 55 |
| SOAP: Per lb.: | 10 a 12 | Claret, | 51 a 52 |
| Linen, | 7 a 8 | Yale, | 52 a 55 |
| White, | 10 a 12 | Champaigne, | 52 a 55 |

COTTON.

Prices: 3 1/4 a 5 cents per lb. WETUMPKA, Feb. 4.
MONTGOMERY, Feb. 7.
The quantity of Cotton received at the warehouses, this week, has been moderate. We quote extremes from 3 1/4 a 5 cents per lb.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.
The market during the last three days of our commercial week was quite animated, and holders obtained an advance of 1/4 cent on all descriptions of Cotton. The receipts of the week closing last evening, have been larger than those of any other since 1829, amounting to 33,320 bales. The quotations are, inferior to good and fine, 3 1/4 a 5 cents per lb.

ALABAMA CURRENCY.

WETUMPKA.
Bank of Mobile, per.
Bank of the State of Alabama and Branches, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 discount.

MOBILE.

Alabama money, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 discount.

NOTES.

At the residence of Mrs. Eulalia E. Hall, on Tuesday evening the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. L. Tarrant, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, of Talladega county, to Miss CAROLINE M. ESTILL, of Benton county.
On the 30th ultimo, Mr. A. B. HAMBRIGHT, of Talladega, to Miss MARTHA S. CHENNAULT, of St. Clair county.
On Thursday, the 23rd ultimo, Major ROBERT DOUGLASS, of Talladega, to Mrs. MARY ANN WALKER, of Lafayette, Chambers county.

DEATHS.

In Talladega county, on the 25th ultimo, of inflammatory affection, Mrs. MARTHA ANN WATSON, consort of Mr. Samuel D. Watson, aged 17 years.
On the 25th ult., Mrs. BETSEY, consort of Mr. Nicholas Seales, of Talladega county, aged 70 years.

State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, January 27th, 1845.

BE it remembered, that on this, the 27th day of January, 1845, came into open court, William Lowry, Nathan Harris, and James C. Harris, Administrators of the estate of John Lowry, deceased, and presented, in obedience to an order of this court, passed on the twenty-first day of this inst., their accounts and vouchers for settlement up to this day, of their accounts as such administrators of their said administration.

Whereas, it is ordered by the court, that the first Friday in April next be set apart for the hearing and allowance of said accounts.

It is further ordered by the said court, that fifty days previous notice of said intended settlement be given by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in the County of Benton, in the State of Alabama, that all persons concerned in adverse interest, may appear at the court house in the county of Cherokee, on the first Friday in April, 1845, before said court, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

A true copy from the minutes.
Test: JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
Feb. 12, 1845.—3t.—\$6 00.

State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Term, 3d day of February, 1845.

BIRWELL GREEN, the administrator of the estate of Birwell Green, se'd dec'd having heretofore filed his vouchers in the Clerk's Office, and the same having been audited, and recorded for final settlement, said administrator this day personally appears in court and declares himself ready for final settlement of said estate.—It is therefore ordered by the said court, that public notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said estate to be and appear at a term of this court to be held on the first Monday in April next, then and there to show cause, if any, why final settlement should not then be made.

A true copy from the minutes.
ROSS PHILIPS, Clerk of County Court.
Feb. 12, 1845.—6t.—\$7 00.

A Miss Mary Conrad, of Ithaca, New York, has obtained the comfortable sum of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS of a young gentleman for a breach of promise. Now, this is a sum well worth the while, and we doubt not his gone far toward healing the breach in Miss Mary's heart.

At the recent term of the Supreme Court of Alabama, the following gentlemen were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of said Court:

A. Gilchrist, P. H. Mitchell, Wm. J. Bryan, John Test, A. Martin, Jefferson Faulkner, Wm. M. Brown, Wm. M. Brooks, E. D. Townes, W. C. Molter, Tignal W. Jones, J. Graham Witherspoon, and Andrew W. Bowie.

Pursuant to the act approved January 25, 1845, to settle the affairs of the State Bank and branches, the President and Directors of the State Bank, on Thursday, destroyed all the plates from which impressions have hitherto been taken of the notes of the several Branch Banks at Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville and Decatur. The plates were cut and broken to pieces in presence of the Governor, Judges of the supreme court, and a number of citizens. All the blank impressions had been previously destroyed, so that a new issue of Branch Bank notes is impossible. We understand that the plates of the State Bank are in New York, and will be destroyed as soon as they are received.—Tuscaloosa Monitor.

Too Many Rogues!—The Mobile Herald states that the proportion of 'rogues' now in Mobile, is quite too great.

The Hon. S. C. Posey, Senator from Lauderdale, is recommended as the first choice of the "democracy of Lauderdale" for the office of Governor.

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The President elect was in Nashville a our last advices.—Whig paper.

Some few weeks ago, the Whigs did not know James K. Polk! Now they seem not only to know who he is! but where he is!—Boston Post.

Mr. William Choat, of the vicinity of Selma, died on Thursday last, from a wound received in a personal rencounter with Mr. Wm. Kennedy, a short time since in Selma.

The syrup produced by sliced raw onions, with loaf

J. FORNEY
HAVING taken into copartnership his son J. B. FORNEY, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of **J. FORNEY & SON.**
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes it will be continued to the new firm.
Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 1, 1845.—tf.

G. T. McAFEE,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery;
(OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)
WILL attend the Circuit Courts of Talladeega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee, Randolph and Coosa; also the Courts of Chancery in said Counties and the Supreme Court of the State.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Henry Goldsmith, Mobile.
" G. W. Stone, Talladeega.
" Theo. Clifton, Marion.
" Geo. Goldsmith, Montgomery.
" A. Martin, Montgomery.
Messrs. Reedy & Speed, Murfreesborough.
John S. Elton, Mobile.
Nicholas Perkins, Esq. Franklin, Tennessee.
April 17, 1844.—1y.

Agent's Notice.
THE undersigned having received power of Attorney from Joel Pinson, Administrator of John R. Stephens dec'd, as Agent, to arrange all unsettled business of said deceased in this State; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims are notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. S. PORTER, Agent.
Nov. 6, 1844.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Maker,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY.
A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

A Card.
WE desire one of our firm to leave for New York in a short time, and Cash being indispensable, we call on our friends to make Payment as soon as possible. Delays are dangerous. May we hope then that this Call will be favorably responded to.

WOODWARD & PORTER.
N. B. Much longer indulgence cannot be given on Debts still due the late firm of Woodward & Brother.
E. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1845. tf

William B. Martin
AND
R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of **MARTIN & EARLE.** Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—tf

FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery,
(TALLADEGA, ALA.)

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Talladeega; and in the Supreme Court.

Office West of the Court House.
October 30 1844.—tf.

Cedar Bluff ACADEMY.
The Spring Session of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday in February next, under the care of

Ralph S. Law
AND
Robert W. Smith,

Whose services have been procured for the Fall Session also.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Per Session of Five Months.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Declaration, \$5 00
English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c., 8 00
Latin, Greek, Algebra, and Geometry, 15 00

The Female Department is under the immediate care of R. W. Smith. Board can be obtained in private families on the best of terms.

W. E. McDANIEL, Trustees.
JAMES V. HOGG,
January 29 41

Private Boarding, by the subscriber, at rates to correspond with the hardness of the times.
JAMES V. HOGG.
January 29. 41.

There are one thousand emigrants already enrolled to set out from Independence (Missouri), this spring.

ESSAYS.

SUCCESS!

How important is success! All great actions, and small ones, are followed by praise or condemnation, according to their success or failure. Had the Duke of Wellington lost the battle of Waterloo, he would have been tried by a court martial, and most probably, broken—winning it, he was heaped with honors; yet, his failure and defeat, would not have made his conduct more reprehensible, nor did his victory make it less so. Had General Jackson lost the Battle of New Orleans, every mouth would have, condemned, as arbitrary and overbearing, a course, which is now considered to have been the essential to his success.

Wise judges are we of actions! Causes are forgotten—effects only are noticed. In many instances, we certainly have no other means of judging actions than by their effects—not so in all cases—there are thousands, nay, millions of instances on record, of people having been praised, or blamed, with a total disregard to intentions. We seem to require a fresh arrangement—a new standard, whereby to judge—another crucible in which to refine our gold.

Men's intentions ought to decide as to their merit or demerit. Success cannot be commanded. The man who least deserves it, most frequently procures it, while he who is worthy of it, gets an allowance of an inverse ratio to his merits.

The doctrine that success may be always obtained, is not true. It is a creed promulgated by the successful, with a view to convince others, as well as themselves, that their talents and genius have met a proper reward. The opposite doctrine, so frequently acted upon, produces supineness and indolence—a middle course is the true one.

That success in all undertakings is partially dependent upon the energy, caution, and determination used in endeavoring to accomplish them, is pretty evident; but there are so many varied circumstances, over which neither wisdom nor courage can ensure control, that much of our good or ill fortune must necessarily be attributable to other means than our own ability. Prudent measures, combined with courage and perseverance, rarely fail in procuring a desired object; but, although great and noble actions have been achieved by this desirable combination, there have been many men, possessed of wisdom, courage, and perseverance, in an eminent degree, who have wholly failed in their undertakings—and that as before remarked, solely from the fact of there being a number of things connected with their enterprise, over which neither wisdom, nor courage have any control. Suppose a couple of generals, equal in their tactics and courage, with each an army equal in numbers—the men equally disciplined by the wisdom and skill of their officers—yet one army might have more physical strength than the other, simple from a difference of diet, produced by passing through a country where food, particularly animal food, was more plentiful than in that district through which the other had passed—that physical superiority would in all probability decide the battle, and the victorious general be considered infinitely superior to his opponent, although the district of country through which each had to pass—the point upon which success or failure hinged—was a matter of necessity, not choice.

This instance, perhaps, is by no means a good one, but it is the first that occurs; hundreds of others could be brought forward—nevertheless, one will serve for an illustration as well as a thousand. The object is to show that men may have excellent intentions, with the means of carrying them out—that there are things which no virtuous efforts can control, and that, consequently, we shall not be led away by the mere fact of success, which is frequently produced by adventitious aid, reflecting no credit whatever upon the successful.

That we cannot entirely see into men's minds is clear, but do we see as far as we can? Do we not rather blindly and contentedly blunder on, satisfied with deciding in the ordinary way, believing the hypocritical pretender to excellence rather than the modest professor, and yielding that praise to the undeservedly successful, which ought to be awarded only to true merit? Success is no proof of desert—the man whose benevolence led him to strive to benefit a thousand of his fellow creatures, even though he failed, would deserve more credit, than he who had successfully aided a hundred, because his idea was more noble, more comprehensive, and his want of capacity would excite regret rather than blame. It is fruitless to say that the amount of practical benefit derived from the latter is greater than from the former. God judges by the intentions, and as His judgment must be the wisest ours ought to be based upon similar principles—in addition to which, were such decisions made, in opposition to our present ones—were such efforts appreciated, spite of their failure—others with more means, would adopt the same views, and society would ultimately deserve the originally intended benefit.

SELFISHNESS.

Selfishness is the great bar to human excellence—the great impediment in the road of advancing civilization. The glorious principle which teaches to "do unto others as" we "would that they should do unto" us, is the only available weapon wherewith to contend successfully against this unhappy bias of our nature. Selfishness displays itself in different ways. It is one of our most insidious foes—it gradually gains possession of all the outworks, and is ever alert to install itself in the citadel, in the very stronghold of our minds. It is Protean shaped, and comes upon us in every variety of form—appeals to all our foibles—flatters all our vanities, and is one of the most powerful and persevering enemies that poor frail humanity has

to contend against. Few, very few, there be who struggle at all against it, and few indeed who have made any approach to victory over it. Selfishness so thoroughly hoodwinks us make—as so perfectly blinds that the same facts appear different when applied to ourselves or others. That which in ourselves seems perfectly right, shocks our morality if coming from another. We expect concession and consideration, but do not deem it necessary to offer either. In fact, we expect that every one will act towards us as we would have him; but we do not think that it is equally necessary for us to treat others as we would be treated. In all our relations in life we exact too much, and yield too little. We have two pair of eyes, one to see what affect ourselves, the other to note that which appertains to our neighbors—two standards of rectitude. The justice enthroned upon our minds is not blindfolded, she is troubled with obliquity of vision. Unfortunately, the few who have partially conquered this demon of our nature, are mere victims to their more selfish brethren. A man whose moral vision is sufficiently clear to see equally the mote and the beam, must either be a martyr, or, in self-defence, relapse into selfishness. He is imposed upon in every direction—his better qualities tempt the vicious to do him wrong.

It will be objected, that self-love is no injurious when under proper control; that it produces in man a desire to aggrandize and ennoble himself, that from such a desire spring all great actions, all scientific discoveries, all public benefits. Even granting that such results sometimes flow from such a source—how small, how few, how insignificant they are, compared with the huge mass of misery that is hourly endured through the operation of selfishness. It is to be doubted even whether such an objection is tangible—it is questionable whether any of the great scientific luminaries—any of the benefactors of their species, have thought of their own aggrandizement. Washington, to whom we are so deeply indebted, clearly did not. Sir Isaac Newton was directed in his search after knowledge by a perfect love for it. Willibrodus struggled to ameliorate the lot of his fellow creatures from pure benevolence; and we cannot but think that all true great men ever have had, and every will have, a very considerable disregard of public opinion. They must have a standard of excellence at which they seek to arrive—a general good which they desire to accomplish, totally apart and freed from any personal consideration. Selfishness in its worst degree is the inevitable accompaniment of narrowed intellect, while the most enlightened and cultivated mind are the most free from worldly-mindedness.

Let us struggle, then, to conquer this enemy to our peace. The selfish man is never happy; he is everlastingly in trouble, continually thinking that he has been injured, or is in danger of being imposed upon. Let us turn this meddling disturber of our happiness out of our homes—but from our minds. Let us not only endeavor to free our own minds from the monster, but let us endeavor to free the minds of others, especially in all those who look up to us for guidance and direction, and who profit from, or suffer by our example. In affecting an object, no individual is so humble as not to have the means of aiding it in his own sphere—each individual has a circle in which his or her example will produce good or evil. Females—mothers more especially so. Let them lend their aid to the good object of chastening our selfishness—let them bear in mind the important fact, that the germ of a child's disposition are formed under their care, that it is in their power to weed the infant garden under their charge, to eradicate the weeds, and tend and cultivate the flowers—to destroy the tares, and nourish the wheat under their fostering care, until it ripen and send forth its seed, to be sown in the world, and to bear fruit wherever it is laid. Our characters are formed in our infancy—one of the greatest living philosophers has asserted that a child learns more between the ages of two and five than all the rest of its life. During that period, the child is entirely under the control of its mother; it is an acknowledged fact that all eminent men have had maternal relatives of no ordinary character and ability.

We must bear in mind one important fact, that in order to check selfishness in others, it is necessary to crush it in ourselves. Like bad examples, our feeling call into existence similar ones in others—our excites anger—selfishness calls out selfishness—and our benevolence cannot fail to call into existence benevolent feelings in those around us. Let us then cultivate benevolence, aided by the electric thought that every bad feeling crushed, and every good one nourished, not only tends to enable our own minds, but will ultimately benefit mankind, and advance the progress of universal civilization.

NAMES.

If Shakespeare, when writing his oft quoted phrase of "what's in a name," had been capable of seeing the many villainous applications to which it has been tortured, he would have written it with a reservation—a restriction of meaning—for, although there can be no doubt concerning the self-evident proposition that "a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet," or, as Burns says, "A man's a man for a' that,"

Still, it is to be doubted whether the devoted Juliet would have been equally ardent in her passion, had her lover's name been less lovable. Had he rejoiced in the baronious cognomen of Tom Hobbs, or Peter Biggs, she certainly could not have apostrophized him with the same satisfaction that she uttered the soft word "Romeo."

In our own opinion, there is much in a name, Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding. Sounds convey certain ideas to the mind, and as names are more or less euphonious, so do they strike upon the ear, and act upon the mind; this is the cause

of peculiar ideas being conveyed by name, and so powerful is this chain of intelligence, that we are often disappointed at not finding people answering in personal appearance to the sound of their names; Theresa Sophia Amelia, must be a graceful and elegant girl to satisfy us, and when, by chance, such appellatives, are represented by some squat, dumpy, young lady, who is a personification of extreme vulgarity, how thoroughly we are disappointed. When a romantic young lady sees, the name of some Hastings Montague, or Montague Hastings, she straightway exclaims "What a charming name!"—begins to think what a delightful lover its possessor would be, and when the Montague Hastings proves to be a diminutive youth of five feet two, with red hair and an unconquerable snub, her disappointment and grief remains perfectly inextinguishable until the advent of a new novel illumines her benighted mind. If there be nothing in a name, whence comes these feelings?—and that they exist every one will admit.

Names have an imperceptible, but very considerable influence upon us. We apply certain characteristics to them, and when it happens that a man's christian name is specially long, and his patronymic remarkably short, we feel as though some of "the proprieties" had been outraged, and are annoyed accordingly. Thus, Washington Tibbs, Wellington Snooks, and Julius Caesar Stubbs, jar upon the ear, and produce an instantaneous objection to the absurdity of such a combination.

If there be nothing in names, why do gentlemen get offended with those who call them hard ones? Why should one man be called out for having called another a scoundrel? Why should "fiar," "fool," "villain," and so on, be offensive to our delicacy? "What's in a name?" Why feel more dissatisfied at being called "confoundedascal" than at being styled a "thoroughly honest fellow?"—it's all alike, for "what's in a name?" says Shakespeare.

"Ch! Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?" Oh! Washington! Washington! wherefore art thou Washington! Any other cognomen would have left you as great a man, and yet, when we hear the name of Washington, the idea of a combination of every virtue that can adorn humanity is brought to the mind, while the name of some notorious villain carries villany in its very sound.

In all ages, much store has been set upon names—lucky and unlucky ones have been believed to exist. The ancients were accustomed to think that the names of soldiers influenced their success; and Caesar gave the command of an army to an obscure relative of the Scipios, because the Scipios were considered invincible in Africa. Achilles was said to be fatal to conquer Hector, from the numeral letters in his name amounting to a higher number than his rival's. One of the greatest philosophers of ancient or modern times, Plato, was not insensible to the effect of names, and considered it essential that they should be harmonious and pleasing.

Say what we will—quote Shakespeare as we please—exercise our philosophy as extensively as we can—yet names have a powerful effect upon us, and it is no use whatsoever to try to reason against it, for they influence the wisest and the best—ever have influenced them, and ever will do so.

SCRAPS.

Mr. Wentworth, of Indiana, in his speech, on the 27th ultimo, on the occupation of Oregon, related the following anecdote of an adventurous frontiersman:

"He had a friend who lived in Ohio, as long ago as it was the extreme frontier. He had been more or less of a wanderer from the prairie of Canada, and he had reached the banks of the Mississippi, and he was then about to move again. He (Mr. Wentworth) asked him his reason. He said it was the desire of his father to have him become a lawyer and a doctor, and he would have been within fifteen miles, and he thought it time to go."

Queen Victoria, of England, used to give her instructions to her ministers, that they were to be garments, "straight as the first putting on, but they be not to be worn loose enough."

The number of prisoners who arrived in New York last year from foreign ports, was 61,002.

An old Dutch method of executing criminals was, confining them solely to the use of bread in which no salt was contained, and which ultimately occasioned death, by the want of it, and was thus allowed to govern in the institution.

In Switzerland there have been two persons who are accused of crime, and acquitted, who are condemned for the loss of time which their imprisonment causes, and for their outlay in defence.

A vessel was recently returned in England, "No Gullies" but the entrance must not be so again! This vessel out-lives any Jonathan that we ever heard of.

Lord Telesford has become a slaveholder of the Baptist persuasion, and has recently been preaching in Liverpool. He is very eloquent.

The present census has enriched the English language with a most distinctive phrase. When you wish to exhort, that a thing is infinitely small, just call it a "Whiz majority."

The Farmers' Club, in New York, are talking over the feasibility and propriety of establishing an Anti-Cultural College in the vicinity of that city, at which youth will be educated in the theory and practice of agriculture.

The Rev. John Wesley, according to his biographer Watson, gave nearly £30,000 to the poor, during his long and useful life.

The Chinese in Canton, hate the English most cordially. They look upon them as "outside barbarians," bearing about like birds of prey; secretly disarming, and cheating the simple and filthy dregs of the nation, and cheating the simple and filthy dregs of the nation, and cheating the simple and filthy dregs of the nation.

The most important settlement in Oregon, that on the Wallamette, originated with a colony of Methodists from Boston.

Pine and fir trees on the Columbia grow to the enormous size of 40 to 50 feet in circumference, and 300 to 350 feet in height—it being sometimes 150 feet to the branches.

Night.

By Catharine W. Eiling.

Night shined through her glittering robe in majesty and power,
The silent stars a flood of light in dazzling radiance shower,
The distant hills, the smiling vales, are bathed in its pure beams,
While the fair Queen of Summer eve glides the glad running streams.

To pour the treasure of her heart in solitude alone,
To bend upon the fresh green earth in thankfulness, the knee,
For the bright blessings and the gifts, great God, which flow from thee.

The thrilling of the silver lute may sound in stately halls,
But softer strains of music sing in murmuring water-falls,
The gleaming of a thousand lights may bend in radiance bright,
But pale—before the eternal orb, that gems the clouds of Night.

Night is the time for gentle thought—a calm, and solemn time—
A voice is in the whispering wind, and in the waters chime,
A holy power, a spirit guard, around our path is thrown;
Oh! how much nearer God we are in the still Night alone.

To note His wonders one by one burst on the watching eye,
The glorious harmony that rules the far-spread boundless sky,
The stilled soul that canopies the world with living light—
There is the time for solemn thought, then still, mysterious Night.

Faith dwelleth not in fretted domes, where chiselled columns wear
The pride of man—an earthly minstrel still dilly dangles there;
But 'mid the wilds of Nature stands the temple, and its dome
The vaulted skies, where the stray'd heart can find at home.

Where'er stand a giant oak, or springs a bubbling rill,
Where'er a gushing streamlet leaps, they ever speak of thee;
And though awhile our wayward feet in error's path may fall,
Still there's a ray that lures them back—the lamp above us all.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Morgan County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the

COURT HOUSE DOOR IN THE TOWN OF JACKSONVILLE.

On the First Monday in April next, The North Half of the South-West Fourth; also the South Half of the North-West Fourth; also the North-East Fourth of Sec. 11, Township 14, Range 7 East in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of Aus Carroll, to satisfy said Execution in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur.

Such title will be made, as is vested in said defendant.

JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent.
By his Deputy, ASH SKELTON.
February 5, 1845.

EDUCATION.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY
Will be reopened for the reception of Pupils, on Monday the 13th day of Jan. '45. The undersigned, with more than 10 years experience, as instructor of youth, 3 of which have been devoted to teaching in Benton County, hopes to meet with such encouragement, as will enable him, eventually, to establish as permanent, and respectable an institution, of this character, as there is in the State. The rates of tuition are as follows:

PRIMARY CLASSES, including Reading, Writing, and Orthography per sess. of 5 months, \$5 00
FURNISHING " Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar and History, 10 00
JUNIOR " all the higher English branches, 15 00
SENIOR " higher branches of Mathematics and Languages, 17 00
Music on Piano, extra, 20 00
Use of Laboratory, 4 00

Payment to be made at the end of each session. Pupils may enter any time during the session and pay from the time they enter, but no deductions made for absence, unless in case of protracted sickness.

JAMES M. BURT.

Jan. 1, 1845.

Administrator's Notice.
In the matter of the estate of Richard Young, dec'd, late of the County of Randolph.

LETTERS of Administration, upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Richard Young, dec'd, late of the county of Randolph, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the 17th day of December, 1844; all persons having claims against the estate of the said Richard Young are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.

THOMAS BLAKE, Adm. &c.
Feb. 5, 1844.—61.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Cally Denon, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphans' Court of Benton County on the 16th day of January inst. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to present them, regularly proven, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment.

ELIZABETH DENSON, Adm.
ELISHA McCLELLAN, Adm'r.
Jan. 22, 1845.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up and posted by Benjamin N. Page, a Bay Horse, about 8 years old, 15 hands high, small star in the forehead, some saddle spots on the back, and some fresh scars on the legs, supposed to be done with gearing. Appraised to Twenty-five Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Jan. 22d, 1845.

No one knows the sweets of drunkenness, but those who have tasted the nettles.

State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, 6th Jan. 1845.
THIS day came into court, Nancy Lovell, Administratrix of the estate of George W. Lovell, dec'd and reports herself ready for final settlement.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the second Monday in February next be set apart as the day for final settlement of said estate, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear at a term of this court to be held on said second Monday in February, then and there to show cause why said final settlement should not be made, if any they have.

A true copy from the minutes:
ROSS PHILLIPS,
Clerk of the County Court.
Jan. 6, 1845.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, 6th Jan. 1845.
THIS day came into court, John F. Dill and Stephen Knight, Administrators of the estate of John Quinn, deceased, and report themselves ready for final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the third Monday in February next be set apart as the day for final settlement of said estate, and that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican giving notice to all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at a term of this court to be held in the town of Ashville, at the usual place of holding said court on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why said final settlement should not then be made.

A true copy from the minutes.
ROSS PHILLIPS,
Clerk of the County Court.
Jan. 6, 1845.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.

DE KALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, January 22, 1845.
This day came into open court Robert Murphy, Sheriff of said County, and Administrator ex officio on the Estates of

Elijah Collins,
Samuel Copeland,
John Ingle, and
William Keener,

deceased, and announces himself ready for final settlement on said Estates.

It is ordered by the Court, that Friday, the 28th day of February next, be set apart for final settlement with said Administrator on said estates; and that publication for thirty days be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State, notifying all persons in anywise interested in said estates, to be and appear at the Clerk's office of said County Court, in the Town of Lebanon, on said 28th day of February, to show cause, if any, why said settlements should not then be made, and entered of record.

Copy teste,
A. W. MAJORS, Clerk.
January 21 \$9 41

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, January 24, 1845.
The Estate of Joel Sullivan, deceased, having this day been by the Orphans' Court of said county, declared insolvent; it is, therefore ordered by the Court, that the Administrators, James F. Grant and Dunklin Sullivan, be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, on Friday, the 4th day of April next, to make a settlement of their accounts and vouchers, as said Administrators.

And that notice be given to the heirs and creditors of said estate by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, and by posting up a notice on the Court House door of said county, for four weeks, requiring all persons interested in said estate to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, and for the purposes aforesaid.

(Copy from the Minutes)
Jan. 29 41 M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DISTRICT COURT OF CHANCERY,

FOR THE 3RD DISTRICT,
AT CEDAR BLUFF,
January Rules, 1845.

Nathan Harris,
James C. Harris,
and
William Lowry,
Administrators of John Lowry, dec'd, vs.

John Glass,
William Glass,
Samuel Glass,
and
James Glass,
Heirs of Wm. Glass, dec'd.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Registrar from the Bill, that the Defendants are nonresidents, and, upon motion of Complainants Solicitor, it is ordered, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, commanding the said John Glass, William Glass, Samuel Glass, and James Glass, personally to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court to be held on the fourth Thursday in June next, at the Court House in the Town of Centre. Then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing.

W. L. CAIN,
Register.

ABSTRACT.

This Bill is filed for the purpose of perpetually enjoining the said Defendants from collecting a judgment obtained by them against the Complainants, as Administrators, at the February Term of the Cherokee County Court, held for 1844, on a promissory note, payable four years after date, and given to the said Defendants, on the fifth day of February, A. D., 1820, for the sum of four hundred dollars, and general relief.

S. S. HINTON,
Jan. 29 41 Sol. for Complainants.